(73)

144

MADRAS COURIER

DIEU ET MON DROIT

VOLUME XXVIII. TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1812. NUMBER 1395.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1812.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Cornet Jan .. Morris .. n, to take rank from the 21st of May, 1812. vice .. n, deceased.

Ensigns Edward R.. e, Thomas Hardy Travis, and William Low, to be Lieutenants.

The undermentioned Officers have produced certificates from the Honorable the Court of Directors of permission to return to India.

Lieutenant Colonel Leith, 5th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain G. M. Gibson, 10th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant J. Gibson, Madras European Regt. and Ensign S. O. Smith, 17th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel Leith, to resume his functions as Judge Advocate General of the army, and as Persian Interpreter to his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Captain Collett, to proceed to Bombay, and eventually to sea, for the benefit of his health.

Lieutenant Cregoe, is permitted to proceed to England on sick certificate.

When our paper was going to Press, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement were fast assembling at the Pantheon, to witness the representation, by a party of Gentlemen, of Sheridan's admired Comedy of the "School for Scandal."

The performance is supported by the patronage of

LADIES BARLOW,
" HOOD,
" STRANGE,
" MACNAGHTEN,
AND
MRS. CONWAY,

and the Subscription money which shall arise therefrom will be appropriated to the benefit of the Widows and Orphans of the Sailors and Soldiers who fell at Java.

Tickets were issued at not less than 5 Pagodas each, and the Subscription list already exceeds two Thousand Pagodas. The Funds will be lodged in the Government Bank, under the care of Trustees, and as it is expected that many persons may wish to patronize the object, even after the performance of the play, a Book will be kept open for the receipt of further contributions.

On Sunday morning, arrived the American Ship Calcutta, Captain John Higginson, from New York, the 9th February.

Sailed on Thursday last, the Ship Lady Bar-.., Captain Bean, for Calcutta.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At Negapatam, on Monday, the 15th .. the Reverend Mr. A. F. Camerer, William ..s, Esq. from Tappanooly, W. C. Sumatra, .. roline E. Hindes, Daughter of Captain J. .. Nagore.

.. June, by the Reverend Mr. Bathurst, .. Augustus French, Merchant at Masulipa- .. Jane Anne Sykes.

.. the 20th instant, at Bangalore, the .. el Adams, commanding that Station, of .. hild.

.. y the 21st instant, the Lady of Lieutenant .. almain, Assistant Adjutant General, of a .. ter, which, from premature birth, lived but a .. ours.

.. t Tellicherry, on the 17th instant, the Lady of .. homas Henry Baker, Esq. Judge and Magistrate of .. e Zillah of North Malabar, of a Son.

DEATH.—On Saturday the 20th instant, after an .. only a few hours, Mrs. Sarah Edwards, wife .. Lieutenant E.. ards, of the Carnatic European Ve- .. ran Battalion. Her exemplary conduct thro' life .. s such, as endeared her to all who had the pleasure .. her acquaintance; and she has left her disconsolate .. sband with two Infants, to bemoan her loss.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.—On Saturday, the 30th ultimo, at Se- .. ampore, by the Reverend Dr. Young, N. Wallich, .. sq. M. D. to Miss Juliana Maria Halls.

BIRTHS.—On Tuesday, the 2d instant, the Lady of .. Money, Esq. of a daughter.

.. oorshedabad, on the 7th instant, the Lady of .. in Maling, of a son.

.. rs, on the 3d ultimo, the Lady of Cap- .. ns, of a son.

.. evening, deeply and deservedly .. quaintances, Lieutenant Colin .. y's 78th Regiment. Though .. much service; he was .. t at Maida in 1806, .. was on the Expediti- .. y at the Conquest .. ed with fever, which

CALCUTTA GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 1812.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,

MAY 29, 1812.

Mr. W. F. Clark, Assistant Judge at Nuddeah.

The anniversary of his Majesty's birth, was commemorated on the 4th instant, with the usual demonstrations of loyalty and respect. At day-break all the Troops at present doing duty in the Fort, consisting of His Majesty's 24th Regiment, a Battalion of Bengal Volunteers, and the Corps of Artillery, were reviewed on the Esplanade by his Excellency the Commander in Chief. At sun-rise and again at noon, the customary salutes of twenty-one guns were fired from the ramparts of Fort William. In the evening, nearly three hundred of the principal Gentlemen of the Settlement were entertained at a grand Dinner at the Government House; and the day closed with a crowded and brilliant assembly, given by Lady Nugent.

The freighted Ships Regent, Sir William Burroughs, and the Portsea, are now completing their cargoes for England, and are expected to be dispatched early in the ensuing month.

BENGAL HURKARU.

SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1812.

SUPREME COURT.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1812.

This day, the first half yearly Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, General Goal Delivery, and Admiralty Sessions, commenced before the Honorable Sir Henry Russell, Knight, Chief Judge, the Honorable Sir John Royds, Knight, and Sir William Burroughs, Baronet, Puisne Judges; when the following Gentlemen were sworn of the Grand Jury:—

W. HOLLINGS, ESQ. Foreman.

J. W. Fulton,	M. Louis,
C. Home,	C. Lushington,
J. Swinton,	S. Ewatt,
James M'Killop,	R. Lawson,
J. J. Chippendall,	James Dunlop,
G. Campbell,	C. W. Gardiner,
T. Mainwaring,	J. Drew,
A. Hickey,	W. L. Gibbon,
W. Trotter,	J. Corsar,
G. Nesbitt,	J. Lyon,
Tyler,	W. R. Jennings, Esqrs.

The Honorable Sir John Royds, in a Speech of some length, addressed the Grand Jury to the following effect:—

"*Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,*

The Calendar of the present Session, contains a list of crimes inconsiderable indeed in number, and hardly requiring any observation from me; but few as they are, they call for your very attentive and serious consideration.

"They are nearly all of the same description, and are offences against the lives of individuals, laid according to the evidence you will have before you, amounting to the highest degree in the scale of such offences. There is but one charge, I think, of a different description, and it is no doubt a matter of surprise and wonder, that in a city like this with a population of a million of souls, where extreme opulence and extreme poverty are such near neighbours, that not a single instance of depredation on private property has occurred during the last six months, of magnitude sufficient to be brought before you and this Court; making allowance for every other cause from which such a circumstance can arise, there will remain a very fair share of praise due to the arrangements made by the Magistrates of the Police, and to the vigilance with which these arrangements are carried into execution.

"Of the cases, of homicide that I have to notice to you, two are particularly prominent, as having been committed by persons above the lowest ranks of life, and who cannot have the excuse of being totally ignorant of their duty towards their neighbour.—In the one four persons inhabitants of this town, are charged with having without provocation, beat one of a set of ticka bearers, so as to cause his immediate death.

"The other is that of a young man, an officer, who was proceeding up the river in a pinnace, with some of his comrades.—In tracking, the rope got foul of a country boat, and though every effort was made instantly to clear it, the prisoner was provoked to run down in the cabin for a pistol, which he immediately fired at the native boat, at the distance of about 10 paces, and by the charge of which one man was struck, fell immediately into the water, and was never seen afterwards.

"I had rather you should hear the particulars from the witness than from me.—It is a most important and particular part of your duty to judge of their credibility;—but believing the story they tell, to doubt your finding the Bill in those cases would be to doubt whether you had a single sentiment of humanity in your own bosoms.

"Both cases are capable of being explained, (or at least considerably mitigated to a much lower degree of offence,) and I hope in their examination before the Petty Jury it will be so; but uncontradicted they afford melancholy instances of the little estimation in which the lives of the natives are held,—and of the absolute necessity there is for Courts and Juries to do their duty, and to check and correct at any rate a conduct that throws disgrace on the English character.

"I do not know that any doubts can arise in point of Law, and think it sufficient to observe that there seems to me evidence quite sufficient to implicate all the four prisoners as principals in the death of the ticka bearer, and that it is immaterial how the charge is laid.

"In the case of the person killed from the pinnace, the circumstance of the body not having been found, may throw a doubt over the story, and difficulties in the proof of it. It is a wise and humane general advice of Lord Hale not to convict unless the body was found but that was a rule to be attended to when the question affected the prisoner's life, when he was upon his trial for life or death;—not when the question was singly, as it is before you, whether he should be put on his trial or not, and even in the former case it has happened, as it may happen in this, that the evidence has been so strong as to supersede the rule altogether."

His Lordship next adverted to the case of Mr. M'Donald, whose trial is given below.

"And forcibly called the attention of the Jury to a conspiracy, to abuse the process and practice of the Supreme Court, by which a poor man has been kept in prison for eight or nine months, for an alledged debt of 7,000 rupees, not one pice of which did he ever owe, or was in a capacity of owing. One or two glaring instances of such mal-practices had made it absolutely necessary for the Court to interfere, and the transaction which forms the subject of the present indictment appeared so serious, that government have taken up the prosecution, in hopes of bringing the whole truth to light, and that every individual implicated in it might be brought to answer for himself. I hope this and another that will follow, will have that effect; the art made use of in this transaction by joining with the person who was put in goal, two other defendants who never appeared, and of whom no account has ever been given, by which they insured the prolongation of his imprisonment, was a piece of legal skill far beyond the knowledge of such person as the plaintiff, and makes it certain they have had the assistance of some one well versed in the practice of the Court, and to detect whom is the object of this prosecution. I have no doubt of your bringing to justice the worst of offenders who seethe the kid of its mother's milk, and turn that which was meant for support and protection into the certain means of ruin and destruction."*

Samuel Macdonald, Mariner, was indicted for the wilful murder of Muhumud Tuqee, a Lascar on board the Ship Hunter, of this Port, on the high seas, at the distance of one hundred leagues from the South Cape of Van Dieman's Land, on the 26th day of June, 1810, by tying him to the Long Boat of the Ship, at 8 o'clock in the Evening; to which he remained bound and fastened for the space of eight hours, and in consequence of which exposure and confinement, he languished and miserably died.

Mr. Strettel addressed the Jury, and stated the case as follows; the Prisoner was the second mate of the Ship Hunter, in a voyage from this Port to Botany Bay,—that on the evening of the 26th of June, 1810, he went down into the hold, and exclaimed that there was a bad smell, and charged the deceased with having dirtied the hold, which the deceased denied. The Prisoner ordered him to be tied up to the Long Boat, the weather then being very inclement, and that he continued tied up in the same position until morning—that during the time of his confinement, the deceased frequently exclaimed and cried out lamenting his situation,—early the next morning it was discovered that he had expired.

The Witnesses who would be examined to the facts, stated in the indictment, differed only on one circumstance, the mode in which the deceased was tied, that one would depose that he had been tied with his arms extended, so as to prevent the possibility of his sitting down; while the other says, that from the manner in which the deceased was tied, he might with ease have remained in a sitting posture.

Mr. John Campbell was the first Witness called (this gentleman being on the Grand Jury) to depose to the Prisoner's general character. Mr. Campbell is a Merchant of this City, and a part Owner in the Ship Hunter, deposes that he knows the Prisoner well,—that he bears an excellent character,—that Captain Macaskill and Captain Robson, under whose commands he had served, hold him in high estimation,—and that he always considered him as very mild young man, and of a humane disposition:—that the Prisoner sailed from hence in the Hunter, in April, 1810, and returned in December, 1811.

Ubdoollah a Lascar states, that about two years ago, he sailed from Calcutta, in the ship Hunter, Captain Robson Commander, bound to Botany Bay,—that he knows the Prisoner, and also knew Muhumud Tuqee, who is dead,—that he is necessarily ignorant of dates, but can relate the cause of his death.—He stated, that about ten or fifteen days before the Ship reached Botany Bay, one evening at 8 o'clock, while he was standing near the Pumps, the Prisoner came on deck, and called out to the Kussub (boatswain's mate) to tie up Muhumud Tuqee and Ramzanee—that they were tied up to the Long Boat, with their arms extended as high as their heads. Ramzanee afterwards ran away,—that he knew the cause for which they were so treated, (as mentioned above) from the manner in which Muhumud Tuqee the deceased was tied, the Witness was certain he could not sit down, but could recline a little. Mr. Macdonald after giving the order, went away. Witness saw him again about 10 or 11, walking about; and believes, that he could see the deceased. That the deceased remaining tied in that position until sunrise the next morning,—that the Witness then saw that he was dead—the weather was at this time very cold. The death of Muhumud Tuqee was reported in the morning; and Mr. Macdonald, the Prisoner, saw the deceased, but said nothing. Some time after, the Captain and other Officers came up and ordered the body to be thrown into the sea, that none of the crew could do it but himself—that he did not discover how long Muhumud Tuqee had been dead from the state of his body when he took it up—the deceased had been ill for some time, with a bowel complaint, as all the men of the Ship knew.—He is not aware that the Captain and Officers were acquainted with this circumstance.

On his cross-examination by the Honorable Mr. Stuart, the Witness acknowledged, that after the Ship arrived at Botany Bay, the crew were permitted to go on shore, but that no one complained of the occurrence. The vessel went afterwards to Canton, and to other Ports, but no complaint was ever made. After the return of the Hunter to Calcutta, a T-hanadar gave information to the Police Office, and the Witness was then brought before a Magistrate and examined on oath. The Captain and other Officers saw the deceased when tied,—that the Prisoner gave the order in a loud voice,—the Captain was aft at the time, and the Witness concludes must have heard the order; the time was 8 o'clock precisely, the watch had just been set,—he does not know who was on duty. The Captain and Officers were on deck at different times during the night,—there was a strong head wind with a little rain. The Witness did not speak to the deceased, whom he heard lament and exclaim about eleven o'clock. The whole of the crew slept on deck, being

* The charge to the Grand Jury, is copied from the paper of yesterday.

14

MADRAS COURIER.

dressed in woollen jackets and trowsers, their accustomed clothing day and night. No other men had ever been tied up or beaten—there was no Medical man on board: the Officers were, the Captain and three mates.

Mugbool Serang—one of the crew of the Hunter, deposed to the time and other circumstances exactly as the foregoing Witness. He did not know by whose orders the deceased was tied up,—he saw him and Ramzanee tied to the lashings of the Long Boat, which was made fast to the sides of the Ship by ropes that passed over it,—they were tied about the centre of the Long Boat, to these lashings, with rope yarns, their hands extended about as high as their waists; and he is positive they might have sat down on the coombings of the main hatchway; but the Witnesses did not see them sitting down. On being asked, to what part of the lashings they were tied? He replied, "they were tied a little below the edge or gunwale of the Long Boat." The Captain and Officers were on deck some times during the night, and the crew employed in pumping. The deceased and Ramzanee were both calling out and lamenting. He did not see Mr. M'Donald—He does not know whether they could have been seen by the Officers on the after part of the deck—the night was dark, and it rained a little.—Deposes, that the men were tied to the leeward, and under shelter of the Long Boat—but the wind varied during the night. The Witness states, that the weather had been much colder for seven days than he had ever known it in Calcutta. The whole crew slept on the forecastle, partially sheltered by planks and tarpaulins.

Early the next morning, he saw Muhumud Tuqee still tied to the lashing—reclined back, and dead—(the other man had got away—some one having released him)—could not tell how long he had been dead. He describes the deceased to have been very indolent,—that it was his practice to hide himself to avoid work,—that he was employed below among the Cows (of which the cargo consisted)—he had seen the deceased frequently—the last time was at dusk on the evening before his death,—does not know whether he was ill, he looked feeble; but that many of the crew had that appearance from the cold.

When cross-examined by the Hon. Mr. Stuart, he deposed, that there was no complaint made until the Ship arrived at Calcutta, when some of the friends of the deceased complained to a Thanadar: he is positive that the hands of the deceased were tied no higher than his waist, and that he could have sat down.

The Prisoner called—Jahrood Deen, a Cooper, employed on board the Hunter, who saw the deceased when he was tied at the time, stated in the indictment—He spoke to him and asked, on what account he was fastened to the Long-boat? The deceased informed him of the cause (as above related),—and mentioned that he had been accused by all the people. While the Witness was speaking to the deceased, Mr. Lett, the Chief Officer gave orders, that no one should release him under pain of being punished with two dozen lashes,—that during the first watch, Mr. Lett, and the Prisoner were on deck.—Mr. Lett and Captain Robson are gone to Sea. He described the character and employment of the deceased in nearly the same terms as the preceding Witness. Mr. Norman Macdonald, a friend and townsman of the Prisoner, was then called; but not having had more than a slight knowledge of the Prisoner for many years, his evidence was thought unnecessary. Capt. Allan Macaskill being duly sworn, deposed that he knows the Prisoner well; he was a Midshipman, and afterwards fourth mate, under the command of the deponent—that he had been a voyage from England to Africa; and also from England to India, in the *Lady Barlow*, about six years ago,—that he always considered him as a very mild and humane young man, and that while under his command, the deponent well remembers *there never was a complaint against him from any of the Seamen.*

Sir Henry Russell then addressed the Jury in the most *distinct* terms and *impressive* manner; we lament our inability to detail the charge literally—it was however conveyed in nearly the following words:—

"*Gentlemen of the Jury,*

"The Prisoner is indicted for the wilful murder of Muhumud Tuqee, a Lascar, belonging to the Ship *Hunter* of Calcutta, on the 26th of June, 1810, near the Southern Cape of Van Dieman's Land, within the Admiralty Jurisdiction of this Court, by causing him to be tied by the hands to the Long Boat of the Ship, and leaving him there exposed from eight o'clock in the evening, until six, seven, or eight o'clock of the following day, (for it appears quite uncertain at what time the deceased was taken down and how long he had been dead.)

"The first question for your consideration is, whether the deceased was tied up by the orders of Mr. Macdonald, the second officers; and I think, it has been clearly established, that he was tied up by the orders of Mr. Macdonald, and not by any other. It does not appear that there were any other Officers of the Ship concerned, and had there been any, their concurrence could not have acquitted the Prisoner. The next question is, was it a lawful order? Supposing the deceased to have been guilty of the offence laid to his charge, I am clearly of opinion, that the punishment was illegal; but if it were a legal punishment, the Captain and Officers ought to have been consulted; it was however both an unlawful and unwarrantable punishment.—The question then is, did the man die in consequence of this treatment? You will consider, that the weak frame of an Indian was exposed in a cold night, and a cold latitude, to the wind and the rain; and he remained tied up, from eight in the evening, till sunrise the next morning—was this sufficient to cause his death? One Witness, deposes, that he looked feeble; but that the whole crew had this appearance from the cold—this proves the state of the weather.—The other Witness said, that the deceased had a complaint in his bowels, but it does not appear, that Mr. Macdonald knew that he was ill—neither can the contrary be inferred, that he did not know. That the treatment the deceased experienced was the immediate cause of his Death, is, I think, abundantly evident; you will therefore in the next stage determine, whether the Prisoner could think it likely that death would result from the punishment; in such case the crime would amount to murder. But it is my idea, that he did not in the least suppose, that such would be the consequence of his unwarrantable act,—no man would, I think, have allowed himself to speculate upon it: your verdict must then be Manslaughter. Yet, if by this unlawful treatment he caused the death of the deceased, it is a Manslaughter, not of a very light nature; for at any time, under any circumstances, to expose a man the whole night, is a very cruel punishment; and the Prisoner ought to have relented after a short time had elapsed.

"As to the order given by Mr. Lett, it is no justification for the Prisoner; and only makes Mr. Lett, a partaker in the crime, which is unquestionably Manslaug[illegible]

"It is very satisfactor[illegible] most conscientiously to declare, that t[illegible] the Prisoner amounts only to this [illegible] crime—Witnesses have been called, who [illegible] favourably as to the Prisoner's general c[illegible]cter, that he is mild and humane. I must [illegible] re inform you, what has often before been observed, that a good character can only weigh in mitigation of punishment—it cannot affect your verdict,—in cases of *great doubt only*, it may be allowed in deliberating to be thrown into the scale, and incline it to mercy.—Farther I have only to observe, that it would have been very satisfactory, if the other Officers of the Ship had been present—they are however at sea, could not be produced."

The Jury retired to consult; and in a few minutes, returned and delivered their verdict *Not guilty.*

The Chief Justice then addressed the Prisoner:—

SAMUEL MACDONALD!

"The Gentlemen of the Jury must have seen some cause to doubt the evidence before them. The Court can [illegible] *no* cause, but are unanimously of opinio[illegible] that you are guilty of *Manslaughter*—your treatment of the deceased, was *unlawful, cruel, inhuman,* and *brutal*; let me caution you against such conduct, you may not have such an e[illegible]e in future; and be advised to return to the [illegible] mild and humane disposition, which appears to have been your character six years ago."

The Hon. Mr. Stuart ventured to solicit for the immediate release of the Prisoner. His Lordship replied, 'by no means, this is not a case deserving of the *least* indulgence.'

The Prisoner was remanded, and the Court adjourned.

THURSDAY, 11TH OF JUNE.

The Court proceeded in its Admiralty Jurisdiction to try Hawa, a Malay, against whom a true bill had been found by the Grand Jury, for Piracy.—He was indicted for feloniously and piratically, in company with others (unknown) taking away a Prow, containing Merchandize, and Eighteen Dollars, the property of one Incha Kamis, on the high seas, close to an Island, called Pulo Syak, in the month of October or November, 1811.—Mr. Strettel, the Advocate General, stated the case to the Jury; and described the crime for which the Prisoner stood indicted, that he, as a Pirate, was considered amenable to every jurisdiction in the known world, as the general enemy of mankind.—The Prisoner had been apprehended at Penang, the Court at which place had no maritime jurisdiction. It would appear on the evidence of two Persons, who were called, that the Prisoner with others, had attacked a Prow, bound from Luccan in Siam, to Prince of Wales' Island, near a small Island, called Pulo Syak, and forcibly carried it away—possessing themselves of the merchandize and dollars on board. In this robbery, the lives of several Persons were wantonly sacrificed—they were butchered in cold blood—the Prisoner was not however tried for the murder, but for the Piracy. The punishment, adjudged for that crime, being equally efficient as an example. The facts stated in the indictment, would be proved by two Witnesses, who were on board the Prow. All that would remain for the Jury to consider, believing the statements of the evidence, was the identity of the man.

Cristeena, a Malay Woman, the first Witness, was examined by Mr. Fergusson.—She deposed, that she is a widow, and an inhabitant of Penang.—About two years ago, she went to Luccan, a place in Siam, to visit her Brother in Law Incha Kamis,—after residing there a year and two months, she set out to return in a Prow, belonging to and commanded by Incha Kamis. In this boat were five Mariners, and several other passengers, Incheela, Emak, Tongsoo, Chesak, and a lame man Boosoo. There was a small cargo on board; consisting of cloths, (dammers) and also in a chest 18 dollars in silver.—After quitting Luccan, in ten days, they stopped at Pulo Syak,—the Prow was anchored at a short distance from the shore, where they saw the Prisoner and four others walking on the shore. The deponent knew the Prisoner, whom she had seen at Penang, but does not know his profession.

Incheela, one of the Passengers, waved a handkerchief to these men, and two of them came off in a small boat to the Prow. Incheela and four others went on shore with them, and after smoking opium, they returned in company with the Prisoner and the four men, his companions.—It was then morning—all these men were armed. They seized Incha Kamis and Emak; and put them on board the small boat. Incheelah remained with her and Boosoo. When Tongsoo saw Incha Kemis seized he leapt into the sea.—She saw a wound on his head; and does not know what became of him.—Half way between the Prow and the shore, Incha Kamis, whose hands were tied, leapt overboard,—the Prisoner killed him with a long knife—he sank immediately, and she saw no more of him. On the boat reaching the shore, she saw a man stab Emak, whose body being thrown into the sea, the ruffians returned to the Prow, and made sail, fastening the small boat to the stern of the Prow.—Pulo Syak, is about a days sail from Penang. The Cargo and Dollars were on board.—That night they reached a place, the name of which she is ignorant; and the following day, arrived at Teelooavatowa,—they put her into the small boat with the other passenger Boosoo,—at this time she heard the people raise the chest in the Prow, which contained the cloths, dollars, and the clothes of Incha Kamis. The Witness did not attempt to look through fear. The Prisoner accompanied her on shore—Boosoo, she believes, they threw into the sea. The Pirates carried her to the house of Incheela, where she was permitted to remain free of restraint, but narrowly watched; she was in this situation a few days, and afterwards permitted to go to the house of Incheela's mother, from whence she was secretly conveyed in the night time to Penang, by the wife of an Opium seller, whose relations resided there. On arriving at Penang, she gave information. A party of 24 Sepoys, under two European Officers, was sent in five boats to the small Island; she accompanied them.—The party landed in the night time, remaining conceal[ed] till gunfire, and then surrounded the house [of] Incheela, who refused to descend, and fire[d on] the Sepoys—two men of the party were wou[nd]ed, but the Sepoys being ordered to fire i[nto] the house, Incheela and three of his compan[i]ons who assisted in the Piracy, were killed—after returning to Penang, she recognized the Prisoner who was apprehended.

Boosoo, a lame Malay beggar deposed, that he knew the other Witness with whom he sailed from Luccan in the Prow of the deceased Incha Kamis,—he corroborates her evidence in all essential particulars,—had never seen the Prisoner until the Piracy took place; but can swear to his person; after the woman was taken on shore, he was permitted to depart—he went on shore and begged, on returning to Penang in ten days time,—he again saw the Prisoner at the Police Office, to which place he was summoned.

The Witness states, that he had been formerly a Thread Manufacturer at Quedah, the Raja of which place had deprived him of a hand and foot, in consequence of his having been accused of stealing an Elephant, which was lost.

The Prisoner declined examining the two Witnesses, whose depositions he alledged, were entirely false, disavowed any knowledge of the story they told, asserting that he was living at the time stated, with his family in Penang.

He had no Witnesses to call, having he said been apprehended at Penang, and sent on board ship the following day.

Sir Henry Russel recapitulated and commented on the evidence in addressing the Jury. His Lordship lamented that the Recorder's Court, at Penang, possessed no Maritime Jurisdiction,—that in all trials of this nature it always occurred on questioning the Prisoners with respect to the evidence they might have to bring forward on their defence,—that the same answer was returned,—'they had never at the time of their committal been asked, if they chose to call any Witnesses' and the result was, they all uniformly stated in their defence, that they knew nothing of the accusation. His Lordship expressed his firm conviction, that no such gross injustice and irregularity could have taken place. The chief point for the consideration of the Jury was the identity of the Prisoners, which he considered fully established by the clear and consistent evidence before them, there could then be no doubt of his guilt.

The Jury, after a short consultation, returned their verdict—Guilty [illegible] and Felony.

The Court adjourned until Friday Morning, at nine o'clock.

FRIDAY, 12th OF JUNE.

This day the Court met at 9 A. M. pursuand to Adjournment, when Mr. Thomas Eales Soady, an Ensign in the Hon. Company's Service, was brought to the Bar, on a charge of murdering Jy Singh, a Burqundaz, on the river Ganges, in the month of March last.—This interesting trial occupied the attention of the Court during the whole day; late in the afternoon, Sir William Borroughs recapitulated and remarked on the nature of the evidence before their Lordships and the Jury; and after deliberately, and at great length clearly explaining to the Jury the important objects for their consideration, completed his charge at the expiration of more than an hour and a half.

The Jury retired to consult, and in fifteen minutes, returned their verdict—Not Guilty of Murder.—Guilty of Manslaughter.

At seven o'clock the Court adjourned.

The verdict gave great satisfaction to a very crowded audience deeply interested in the event.

The Grand Jury having found true bills against all the Prisoners on the Calander, was adjourned until Wednesday next.

On Tuesday, the Hon. Campany's Transport Amboyna, Captain Lyell, arrived from Rangoon, which place she left on the 26th ultimo, bringing a dispatch from Captain Canning, the Envoy at that place.

The advices from Rangoon, we are happy to state, are very pa[illegible]tioning the stable arrangeme[illegible] to ensure amongst the present happy te[illegible] of the Ava Government, all former exist[in]g differences having terminated.

Captain Canning, and the escort still remained at Rangoon.

The Amboyna, which is expected shortly to return to Rangoon, left the Perseverance, Captain Cauty, just from Bombay, lying in that tank.

The ship Euphrates, from Bombay and Bussorah, formerly noticed, arrived on Thursday, at Kedgeree; she left Muscat on the 7th of May—the intelligence she brings, has been anticipated by the arrival of the Bussorah Packet at Bombay.

Passengers on the Euphrates.

Mrs. Waters,

Meerza Mihudee, a Persian Merchant, with several followers.

Mr. Aratoon, an Armenian; Messrs. Demetius and Exium, Greeks.

Packets are opened at the General Post Office, for the transmission of letters by the freighted ships Regent, Sir William Burroughs, and Portsea, which will sail for England be[illegible] of the ensuing month.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY JUNE 17, 1812.

Last Friday a most daring Robbery was attempted in the house of Captain Atherton of his Majesty's 47th Regiment. But by the exertions of his Servant a private in the same Regiment it was happily frustrated; the circumstances of this outrage are somewhat curi[o]us: Captain Atherton having been robbed of some Clothes and furniture during the preceding night, his Servant, one Thomas Smith, particularly requested he might be allowed to keep watch on the premises and having obtained permission he loaded a Gun of his Master's with a Ball, and himself shut up the house about eleven o'clock. About 3 o'clock in the morning having heard a noise on [illegible] of the House, he laid himself down [illegible] side keeping the Gun close to him, a[illegible] ing to be asleep: In this situa[tion] three persons open the venetians a[nd] ately enter the House; two of th[em] went into the bed room; one of the[m] a boy crawled upon his hands and [illegible] other walked upright; they hand[ed] different articles, which they were [illegible] of stealing, to the 3d who stood [illegible] side; and Smith saw the latter wr[illegible] articles round his body as he recei[ved] They then took a Bottle of Liq[uor] three drank—about this time Sm[ith] and saw that in consequence of it, [illegible] endeavouring to escape, he immed[iately] to seize him but found that the Boy [was] covered with oil and that it was [illegible] to hold him.—The man who had been outs[ide] now made an attempt to knock down the Servant, who finding it was of the utmost dange[r] to him to delay any longer, seised the Gun, and shot the Robber through the body, who in [a] minute or two fell lifeless on the ground.—Smith now endeavoured to seize the other Robber, but though the former gave him several desperate blows with one of the poles belonging to the Verandah Shutters, he succeeded in escaping, though he lost a consider able quantity of blood and must [illegible] verely wounded. The Deceas[ed illegible] we sincerely hope that the [illegible] cerned will soon be disco[vered illegible] suffer that just puni[shment illegible] England inflicts on [illegible]

June 10th.—A[illegible]
R. W. Eastwee[illegible]
This day Lau[illegible]
June 14th Arr[illegible]
tain Bouton, from [illegible]

MADRAS COURIER.

To the EDITOR of the MADRAS COURIER.

SIR,

You will oblige by inserting in your Courier, the following lines written upon the melancholy death of Cornet Fatio, of the 1st Regiment of Native Cavalry, who was kill'd by a Sherk in the surf at Pondicherry.

Your obedient Servant,
A SUBSCRIBER.

———So frequent death
Sorrow he more than causes, he confounds;
For human sighs his rival strokes contend,
And make distress distraction.
YOUNG.

Ye followers of sweetest perfume,
And those that are pensive to view,
Come fly and deck sadly his tomb,
And sigh him a lasting adieu.

And melancholy tenderest maid,
With looks so plaintively wild,
Oh weep where his cold body's laid,
And think thy own sorrows beguil'd.

[illegible] boyhood so sanguine he's gone,
[illegible] bloom does he drop to the grave
[illegible] morn he bounds forth with the Sun,
[illegible] eve he's a corpse on the wave.

By the deep's horrid monstre espied,
His fair limbs he m[illegible]gl'd and tore,
His spirit departs in the tide,
And his body's roll'd silent to shore.

And friendship so tender and dear,
So sweet to the soul of the brave,
We weep that thy efforts were here,
Tho' glorious unable to save.

He is gone, he's untimely no more,
But mingle this thought with thy woe,
He lives on that happier shore,
Where bliss does perpetual flow.

He is far from *hypocricy's* vile,
He is out of the reach of *deceit*,
No Demon his youth will beguile
Where celestial sym[illegible]

Then haste all ye so[illegible] the air,
Th[illegible] to harps seraphic belong,
And soothe all the sighs of d[illegible],
With an ever soft funeral song.

PONDICHERRY, June 5, 1812.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

LONDON—[illegible]RUARY 20.

At a late hour last night we received the Moniteurs, and some of the minor Paris Papers, to the 16th instant, from which we have made the following extracts:

'*Report of the Duke of Ragusa, to the Prince of Wagram and Neufchatel, Major General.*

"Valladolid, January 16.

"MONSIEGNEUR,

'I have the honour of informing your Ex[illegible]ncy, that I yesterday evening received ac[illegible]nts of the English having suddenly united, [illegible]d on the 8th passed the Agueda, after having [illegible]rmed a bridge of boats two leagues above the [illegible]ce with the besieging artillery. On the [illegible]h the place was invested, and the siege [illegible]mediately commenced.

'I lost not a moment in marching to the [illegible]ef of the place. I had collected 4 divisions [illegible]he purpose of re-victualling Ciudad Rod[illegible]; but these forces were not now sufficient [illegible] therefore obliged to call two divisions of [illegible]my of the North, and Bonnet's division, [illegible] ordered to quit the Asturias; these [illegible]r amount to nearly 60,000 men, with [illegible] will march against the enemy. You [illegible] happy and glorious events for the [illegible]s.

[illegible]my will be united on the 21st. As [illegible] Gen. Montbrun to return the latter [illegible]uary, I do not expect he will join me [illegible]bruary. He has under his orders 3 [illegible], and a part of my cavalry.

Signed "Marshal Duke of RAGUSA."

SECOND REPORT.

"Salamanca, January 18.

[illegible]ONSIEGNEUR,

[illegible]ve the honour of acquainting you, the [illegible] I arrived here, that according to the [illegible] which I have received, the suburbs of [illegible], as well as a redoubt I ordered to be [illegible]ted, were on the 10th inst. carried by [illegible]. This is an unfortunate circumstance, [illegible]ays considered these works would re[illegible] siege, and give us eight [illegible] days.

[illegible]n the other hand, I am informed, that [illegible]t pieces of the besieging artillery only [illegible] the Agueda on the 14th. In waiting the [illegible] of troops which are marching from [illegible]ces, I have pushed a strong advance[illegible] as possible to the town. [illegible]derstood we are m[illegible]

[illegible] REPORT.

[illegible] the [illegible]

"On the 16th th[illegible]glish batteries opened their fire at a great [illegible]ance, and on the 19th the place was taken [illegible]ssault, and fell into the power of the enemy. There is in this event something so incomprehensible, that I will not permit myself to [illegible] any observation on it. I have not yet rec[illegible]d the necessary information."

FOURTH REPORT.

"Salamanca, January 24.

"I had concerted with Gen. Dorenne, for the junction of our troops, but the hopes I had conceived of seeing the enemy army, proud of a first success, remain beyond the Agueda, quickly vanished.

"The reconnoitering parties which I dispatched, informed me that the enemy's corps that had marched upon Tamames, and which they considered as the united army, had fallen back upon the Agueda, crossed that river and re-entered Portugal, after carrying away the bridges.

"The English have taken away part of the heavy artillery of the place, to transport it to Almeida. No English troops have been left in [illegible]."

ARMY OF PORTUGAL.

On the 13th December, the Duke of Ragusa considered it expedient to dispatch Gen. Montbrun, with 3 divisions of infantry, a division of cavalry, and 3[illegible] pieces of artillery, to march by Albacete upon Valencia, and reinforce Marshal Suchet. The march of Gen Montbrun having been unfortunately retarded by counter-orders, this General only arrived at Almeida on the 11th Jan. Valencia was taken. Gen. Montbrun continued his march towards Alicante, defeating several insurgent corps.

On the [illegible], he arrived on the Tejo, to rejoin the army. The Duke of Ragusa, wishing to relieve the garrison of Ciudad Rodrigo, and revictual that fortress, set out from Toledo the [illegible]ning of January, with 4 divisions of his [illegible]y, taking the direction of Valladolid, but [illegible]dad Rodrigo had been invested by the [illegible]glish since the 9th. Lord Wellington, wish[illegible] to make a diversion in favour of Valencia, [illegible]sed the Agueda. The redoubt and convent [illegible]ch defended the approaches to the town, [illegible] surprised, and it appears the town was [illegible]en on the 19th, the breach having been [illegible]ticable. By a culpable negligence of the [illegible]ernor of Salamanca, the garrison of Ciudad [illegible]drigo had been without communication for [illegible] months. Orig[illegible] 1,400 strong, it was [illegible]uced by sickness and the surprise of the con[illegible]t to 800 men. The General of Brigade [illegible]ee was governor. We are not as yet suffi[illegible]ntly acquainted with the details of this event [illegible]orm an opinion of it.

"The Duke of Ragusa having arrived at [illegible]amanca with 4 divisions of his Army, [illegible] [illegible]sions drawn from the army of the North, [illegible] Bonnet's division, which he withdrew from [illegible] Asturias, independently of the division [illegible]ch he had left on the Tejo, marched towards [illegible] English, to give them battle; but Lord [illegible]llington had already re-crossed the Agueda, [illegible]troyed the bridges, and re-entered Portugal, [illegible] performing this *coup-de-main.*"

[illegible] is understood that a Messenger arrived [illegible] Dispatches from Gottenburgh, on Tues[illegible]. A report prevailed yesterday, that they [illegible]tain intelligence of a peace actually con[illegible]led between England and Sweden, and of [illegible] appointment of a Swedish Minister to [illegible] Court.—Another report stated, that they [illegible]ght a proposition for a truce with Sweden, [illegible] an assurance that Bernadotte had com[illegible]nicated the same to Bonaparte with an offer [illegible]ediation for a general peace.—Some com[illegible]ication had been received by Government [illegible] Sweden, but we do not believe that it [illegible] transpired. These reports are, perhaps, [illegible] speculations upon it. Of the two, the [illegible]r appears more probable. By our accep[illegible]e of the offer, Bernadotte would obtain [illegible] recognition of his right to the Crown of [illegible]den, without any positive equivalent, as it [illegible] have been concerted with Bonaparte for [illegible] sole purpose, without any idea of a real [illegible]ic overture. It is, however, worthy of [illegible]ark, as evidence of some measure involv[illegible] the interests of the Continental Powers [illegible]ng in agitation, that it appears by the [illegible]nch Papers a very active correspondence, [illegible] subsists between France, Russia, [illegible]ssia, Austria, and Turkey.

[illegible]offee has advanced of late full 12s. per cwt. [illegible]gar has experienced a farther rise of 2s. per [illegible]. The orders from abroad for these articles [illegible] very extensive. The generally received [illegible]inion is, that the signing of the peace be[illegible]een Russia and the Porte will be the signal [illegible] the former Power's renouncing the "Con[illegible]ental System."

COBBETT'S POLITICAL REGISTER.

JANUARY 4, 1812.

SUMMARY OF POLITICS.

[illegible]E LAST TEN YEARS.—This day ten years ago (the [illegible] of January) I sat down to write the first number [illegible] the Register. When I look back to that time, and [illegible]ider how the country then stood, what a contrast [illegible]ents itself to my mind! The preliminaries of peace [illegible] just then been concluded; the price of provisions [illegible] just then been lowered; the people were on tiptoe [illegible] commerce and manufactures; every print-shop [illegible]ow presented something demonstrative of friend[illegible] with Buonaparté, and the Attorney General, (now [illegible] prime minister) stood ready to prosecute, by infor-mation ex-officio, any one who dared to write what was called a libel upon that new friend of England.—Now, what is the picture? A war with that same Buonaparté, for the possession of the island of Malta, has led to the overthrow of every state formerly in alliance with us. A war for the island of Malta has put into the hands of that same Buonaparté the whole of Italy from the confines of France down to the shores of Calabria. It has united the Seven United Provinces to France. It has raised a new kingdom in the heart of Germany under a brother of Napoleon, in which kingdom are included the ancient dominions of the House of Brunswick. It has driven from their thrones the sovereigns of Spain and Portugal, and has gone pretty far towards putting those countries also into the hands of Buonaparté. It has made a naval arsenal at Antwerp, whence have already issued many ships of the line. It has paved the way for France becoming a great naval power. It has added five hundred millions to the national Debt of England. It has banished gold from circulation. It has ruined commerce and manufactures in England. It has, in this respect, produced a new order of things both in Europe and America, both of which can now dispense with English goods.—What inroads have been made upon English liberty during this period, I shall not, and need not, attempt to describe; and, as to the weight of taxes, who need be told of that?—Our state is now such as it never was before; and, that man must be blind indeed, who does not see that it is daily becoming more and more perilous.—Ask any man, be he of what party he may, what he think of the present state of things, and you will find, that he expects, that a *great change*, of some sort or other, will take place here long. He cannot tell what it will be; he cannot even guess; he is full of fears, and that is all. The very hirelings of the press, whose trade it is to buoy up the spirits of the people, have no longer any plausible grounds of hope to hold out. They have uttered falsehoods so long, they have played off so many tricks, that their budget seems, at last, to be quite empty.—What will the state of the country be then, at *the end of the next ten years?* What shall I have to record, before I come to the end of the *next twenty volumes* of this work?—I will hazard no speculation; nor, indeed, is it in the power of any man to form any idea of what is likely to happen. But, I think one may venture to say, that the conduct of this government will not change: that, let which party will be in power, the system will, as long as it can, go on; and that it will continue to produce effects similar to those which it has already produced. How long the system will last no man can tell; but we may, by observing what it has done in *the last ten years*, judge of what it will do each succeeding year; and, if we suppose its existence for another ten, we may form some idea of what our state will then be.—At any rate, come what will, the people will not have to blame the "*Jacobins and Levellers.*" They were against the war, which has produced all the evil effects we witness. They were for letting the French republicans alone. They have had no hand in any of the measures that have been pursued; they have had no power, and are liable to no responsibility and no blame. They have been an object of incessant attack and abuse. The next ten years will shew whether they have merited this, or any part of it. If the country shall be preserved by the present system; if it shall find itself secure from without and happy within at the end of the next ten years, why, then, I shall be ready to allow, that the "Jacobins and Levellers" have been in error; but, if the contrary should prove to be the case, surely we shall then hear them acquitted; surely we shall not longer see them the object of attack and abuse.—It is the common practice of men, to judge from *experience.* If a farmer finds that the managing of his land in a certain way produces loss instead of gain, he loses no time in changing his course; and so it is with all other men who act according to the dictates of reason. But, it would really seem, that governments act upon no such principle; that they are wholly deaf to the voice of experience; that they either do not see, or that they heed not, the consequences of their measures. Were not this the case, how could it possibly be, that no change should have taken place in the measures of any of the old governments that we have seen annihilated? In no instance have we seen them attempt to make any change; nay, they seem to have grown more and more attached to their several systems in proportion as the evil consequences of them became manifest to all the world. [illegible] can be accounted for only in this way: that the persons in the enjoyment of power and of the emoluments belonging to power have thought, that they would lose both by a *reformation* as effectually as by a *destruction* of the government; and, therefore, that, as they could lose no more by the latter than by the former, they have, in every case, endeavoured to uphold corruption and abuses to the last possible moment, though they clearly saw the destructive consequences that must finally ensue. Destruction being, *to them*, the same thing as reformation in its effects, they have preferred the former to the latter, because the latter must, of course, be *earlier* in its operation. To tell a man in the enjoyment of the fruits of such a system, that the government would be finally destroyed unless it was speedily reformed, was not likely to weigh with him in favour of reformation; because he saw, at the same time, that, *to him*, reformation of the government was, in fact, destruction; and, therefore, the latter it came the less grievous it was to him.—Here we have the real cause of what has been called the *blindness* of the old governments, but which was nothing more than the natural desire of those, who lived by corruptions and abuses, to live as long as they could. We here see, also, the cause of that *persecution of opinions*, which has invariably increased as the old governments felt their danger increase. Those, who enjoyed the wealth sucked from the veins of the people, by the means of corruptions and abuses, would naturally make use of their *power* to prevent the propagation of opinions tending to undermine and destroy those abuses; and, as the danger of destruction became more imminent, the endeavours to prevent it would, of course, become more active. The persecution has, therefore, in all these cases, been the effect of fear; and, it is well known, that cruelty is never so great as when it has such a foundation. Look at the murders that are committed, and you will find nine-tenths of them arising from the same cause. It is the fear of detection that draws the murderer's knife and steels his heart. The tyrants of Africa are bloody from fear: they kill others, lest those others should kill them. The presecution of the propagation of opinions which we have witnessed in the old governments now no more, have proceeded from the same cause as the horrible murders as Marr's and Williamson's: the *fear of exposure*, & the consequent infamy and punishment.—When men have expressed their surprize at seeing those old governments grow more and more tyrannical and cruel in proportion as their situation became perilous; when they have exclaimed: "how blind! "how mad! thus to excite additional hatred against "themselves *at such a time*, when they ought to see "that they stand so much in need of the good will of "the people!" When men have thus exclaimed, they have not duly considered the *motive* of those governments; if they had they would have felt no surprize.

SPAIN.—As a military scene this country presents nothing new. The war seems to be nearly at an end; for, as to the roving bands, called Guerillas, they do not appear to be much more formidable than the bands in Nottinghamshire. They flee at the first approach of any thing like an army; they hid themselves in woods; they commit depredation upon convoys. But, such bodies cannot, one would think, long exist while the country is covered with large armies. Our venal prints tell us, that Buonaparté is in a worse situation than he was in the last campaign. I do not see how that can be; but, this I can see that he has possession of all Spain, here and there a small spot upon the coast excepted. If Valencia should fall, what is there left but Cadiz? I can see very little more. If I look over Spain, I see the French in every principal town, those two excepted. I see them the masters of every Province of Spain. And, am I still to believe, that they are in a worse condition than they were before? Common sense forbids me to believe this. Besides, do I not read, in the Gazette, a notification to neutrals not to enter the principal river of Spain; that river which leads into the heart of it? For what is this? What do we want more than this to convince us, that the enemy has possession of the country?—Indeed, it is childish to talk about the matter. Any man who has eyes to see must see that Napoleon is in possession of Spain, with the exceptions above mentioned.—But, we are now told, that things are not in the most sure state *even at Cadiz.* It was long been pretty evident, that the Cortes were not very friendly to the connection with England; and something of this sort is now openly stated in our news-papers. As long ago as the affair, in which General Graham was engaged, there appeared marks of disunion. The high praises bestowed here upon General Graham, while the Spanish General Lapena was accused of cowardice or treason by our news-papers, must have tended, as I then said it would, to produce ill blood. The latter was accused, in the most unqualified terms, of being a coward or a traitor; and some of our journals went so far as to *demand his life.* He has, it seems, been tried: or, at least, his conduct has undergone an investigation, the result of which is, it appears, greatly to his honour. We are told, that, in the sittings of the Cortes of the 1st of December, "The Report of the Military Commission was read, "and also the resolution of his Majesty, with regard to the military conduct of General Lapena at "the battle of Chiclana. From these documents it "appeared, that the object of that action was to raise "the siege of Cadiz; that General Graham, being "questioned by General Lapena, *on account of his having retired to the Isla with the troops of our allies*, "replied FIRST, *that he waited for an answer from the "English Minister* in reply to a note which he had "sent him; and AFTERWARDS, *that the English troops "having suffered much, could not at that moment do "more than guard the lines* for the purpose of aiding "the ulterior operations of the Spanish army. The "Report then went on to state, that the Generals "who composed the Court of Inquiry were in substance agreed in *approving the conduct of General "Lapena*, who had not failed to do every thing dictated by military skill, and a prudent zeal. In conformity to this opinion, the Cortes thought it incumbent on them to declare that General Lapena "*had fully done his duty* on the above day, and ought "to be reinstated in his rank. His Majesty has therefore declared, that the Cortes are satisfied with the "military conduct of General Lapena." This fiction of *his Majesty* makes one laugh, to be sure; but it is clear, at any rate, that the persons whom we consider as composing the *Spanish Government* have declared, that the General, whose life was demanded by our news-papers, has been declared to have done his duty upon the occasion alluded to. Now, then, what are we to think? Are we to think, that our former accusations against General Lapena were true? If so, we must conclude, that the declaration of the Cortes is false; and, if we draw that conclusion it will require some little ingenuity to assign a cause for the falsehood, other than that of a feeling in that body decidedly hostile to English connection. If we are to think, that the declaration of the Cortes is true; what shall we be able to say in justification of the terrible denunciations uttered here against General Lapena? And, how are we to expect, that the Spanish officers will ever act cordially in co-operation with ours?—It appears to me, that this was the beginning of those jealousies, which seem, at last, to have led to something very serious. We are told, that there is now a *dispute.* Amongst allies *want of success* is almost always productive of a want of harmony, and, in addition to that cause, there appears to be another at work in the Isle of Leon; namely, *a want of money*; a most fruitful source of misunderstanding.—It is pretty generally known, that the South American mines have not, of late, sent much of their treasure to Old Spain; and, as to internal revenue, that his out of the question, the country being in the hands of the French. Yet, to keep possession of the Isle of Leon demands great sums of money. In this state, the Spanish Government has, it seems, applied to our Embassador for a *loan* to be raised in England of a million sterling in the same way as the loans were raised for our august ally the Emperor of Germany, and our most faithful Ally, the Prince Regent of Portugal. The Cadiz newspapers speak of the scheme in these words:—"It "appears that the British Ambassador at this Court "has sent by the English ship of war the Canopus, for "the approbation of his Government, the plan of a "provincial Junta for this city, which has already "obtained the approbation of the Supreme Council of "Regency and of the Cortes, respecting a new system "that ought to be adopted, in order to provide for "the subsistence of this district and its defenders. The "preservation of this island, which at present has such "weight as to the independence of the kingdom, and "the hopes of its safety, and the avoiding the danger "which may ensue from the distress of the soldiers "and sailors, in rendering the place defenceless, notwithstanding all its fortifications, are the objects "which the Junta have had in view in the proposed "plan; the principal points of which are as follow.—"The entire amount of the public revenue of this "district shall be deposited in the provincial treasury "of this city.—A loan for forty millions of reals (about one million sterling) shall be opened, on the "part of the English Government, in favour of the "Spanish, under the guarantee or credit which the "former shall give the latter for an equivalent consideration, to be negociated by the Junta of Cadiz. "—Of this sum, four millions shall be applied monthly, to increase the revenue of the provincial treasury "but this sum on no account to be exceeded.—Both "sources of revenue shall be employed solely in paying the army and navy employed in the defence of "this island, for the military hospitals, the fortifications, *and the pay of the Deputies of the Cortes, the "Regency, and Secretaries of Dispatch.* Since, according to the estimate of the Treasurer-General, the "revenue of the district, even with the addition of "four millions of reals monthly, is inadequate for all "the objects mentioned, the deficiency shall be made up "by a fair and equitable proportion. The distribution shall be verified by the Intendant, and the junta "shall exercise its proper jurisdiction for the dir[illegible] "of the Provincial Junta, agreeably to the instruction of the Council of Regency of the 18th of April; "and reforms shall be set on foot, in order to establish the most right economy. The loan shall be "redeemed in four years by equal payments; for "which purpose the Junta shall regulate the proper "proportions; this district, in a fair proportion with "the other provinces, participating in the public re-

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"venue which accrue from America. No other contribution shall be imposed on this district. The Junta alone shall have the power of laying on these imposts, and also repaying the different sums of the loan, at the appointed periods. As soon as the English Government shall have approved of the loan, this system is to be immediately carried into execution; but not unless the loan can be accomplished.—The Junta, notwithstanding, seeing the absolute want of previsions, during the present month, for the support of the army and gun boats of this district, has undertaken to supply them, being persuaded that, during the present month, the English Government's approbation of the loan will be obtained; but without carrying the preceding plan into complete execution, till this essential requisite shall be ascertained."—The plain English of this is that if we mean for the Spanish government to co-operate any longer with us, in the defence of the Island we must not only pay the expences of that defence, but must also *pay the Deputies of the Cortes and the members of the government their salaries! It is but* "a *loan*," but who is to repay the money? What *security* will there be? What is this "*equivalent consideration*," that they talk of? They will give us a mortgage upon the mines, perhaps, or upon the revenues of Old Spain. But, how are they to enable us to get that mortgage paid off, or to *seize* in case of non-payment? Those possessions are in the hands of third parties. They might as well offer us a mortgage upon any part of the Moon. It is, therefore, idle to call it a loan. It is a sum of money demanded as being necessary to the defence of a place, which is, as the Spaniards think, *useful* to us.—If we wanted any proof of the French being, in fact, the masters of Spain, here we have it; for, what is being master of a country, if being master of all its revenue is not?—It has been often said here, that we were *fighting the battles of England in Spain*; and, if that be really the case, there does appear to be some reason for this demand. At any rate, the language of this statement is much too clear to leave any doubt, that, if the Island is to be defended any longer, we must bear the whole of the expence of such defence, and pay all the members of the government into the bargain.—I think, that there can be no doubt, that the Spanish government has, at last, spoken in pretty plain language. They have had now a good deal of experience; and they are able to make their *choice*. By refusing them the money, we should, I have no doubt, soon produce that effect which I have long been expecting. But, what are we to gain by giving them the money? We may have their name to make use of for some time longer; but that appears to me to be all; for, as to what they do towards the defence of the Island, it is, I imagine, little or nothing. They themselves are to have their *salaries* paid out of it, it seems. That looks very ugly: for, if they really want that, they are *ours* and do not belong to the people of Spain. We had poor sovereigns to maintain before; but to have the whole government to pay is rather too much.—Buonaparte has, for many years, been blamed for every thing done, or said, against us, no matter by whom. It was he who seduced the Emperor of Austria; it was he who put words into the mouth of the Emperor of Russia. Oh! he is a coaxing little rogue! But who would have thought of his being at the bottom of this proposition for a loan upon us? Yet, this is the conjecture of that sagacious personage, who conducts the Times news-papers, who lays all the fault upon him, and even insinuates, *that the money is intended to go into his pocket!* The passage I allude to is as follows:—"Our readers will perceive in another part of the paper the plan of a Loan, whereby this Government is to accomodate that at Cadiz, or rather a new Local Administration there, with a considerable sum of money, to be applied to the preservation of the City and of the Isle of Leon. This subject is the more to be noted now, inasmuch as it is reported to have given occasion to the disputes between Mr. Wellesley and the Spanish authorities. The plan itself, whether it shall be executed or not, is said, however, to have been transmitted to England for the approbation of our Ministers. How they may determine is uncertain. The Spaniards will recollect how large a force we already maintain at Cadiz, for the preservation of the place; and the real friends to the independence of Spain in general, that is, among the Spaniards themselves, must feel averse to any proposition of imposing fresh burthens upon England. It should be considered how much it is the interest of the enemy, to prompt *his secret partizans* to make huge demands upon us, in the name of Spain, with the hope of exciting disgust among us. Whatever one gallant nation can do for another in distress, we have done, and shall continue to do; but we must not subject ourselves to the importunities *of Buonaparte himself*, through the medium of *those few Spaniards whom he has been enabled to seduce from their country's cause*. We do not mean to apply these observations to the case specifically before us, but generally to our whole intercourse with the inhabitants of the Peninsula."—Here is a very broad insinuation, that the demand has been made at the instigation of Buonaparte and here is a clear admission that he has some partizans in the government of Spain; because it is by the government that the demand on us has been made. *Partizans!* And, is it come to this at last? But, why not? It is always so. Whenever any thing is said or done contrary to the wish of our government by any body, in any place, at home or abroad, the parties are always, they are invariably, accused of being the partizans or emissaries of Buonaparte. If any man in England says a word finding fault of the government, no matter about what, he is an emissary of Buonaparte. If a man complain of a surcharge, he is an emissary of Buonaparte. Complain of the treatment of the soldiers, you are an emissary of Buonaparte. Complain, as some do, that enough is not done against France, you are an emissary of Buonaparte. Point out the means of rendering this country secure against Buonaparte, and you are one of his emissaries. There is no such thing as escaping this charge, if you open your lips against any act of the government, or any person in power. Those who stirred the matters against the Duke of York were emissaries of Buonaparte; and those who made motions about the sale of seats in the House of Commons; they were his decided emissaries. Call for the abolition of a sinecure place, and you are an emissary of Buonaparte, and you are still a worse emissary if you prefer gold to Bank Notes. The Queen of Naples (Sicily I should say) has long been accused by our venal writers of being a partizan of Buonaparte; and, now, it seems, the same charge is to be laid against part, at least, of the government of Spain; that government which was once so loudly cried up, and in which we were told to look for every thing brave, wise, and just.—We are an unfortunate nation in our connections at least, whom we generally find, in the end, to be partizans of our enemy. We are continually told of his rapacity and tyranny, of his perfidy towards his allies, of his cruelty to all who fall under his grasp; and yet he has partizans! We state ourselves to be the reverse of him in all respects, moderate in our desires, mild in our sway, faithful to our allies, humane towards all the world; and yet there are people, and even exalted people too, partizans of him against us! Really we are too good to live in this wicked world. We are too good: the world is not worthy of us.—It is a favourite idea, that we are to be the *deliverers* of Europe; but what sort of progress are we making in this work in Spain? Where is now Mr. Canning's "*universal Spanish Nation?*" It is nearly all in the Island of Leon, and stands in need of money from England to defend it. This result was, however, easy to foresee. It was, from the first, as clear as day light, that, if the Spanish cause did not become the cause of freedom, it would fail: because there was no other object worth contending for. *I do* not know, that the state of society in Spain was such as to encourage the hope of the people taking up arms in the cause of freedom, but it was very obvious, that, if they did not take up arms for that, they would not take them up for any thing else. We hear a great deal of talk about the *liberties* and *independence* of Spain; but, these are mere *words*; mere empty sounds. Liberty is a thing that every man understands: he feels that it is something valuable to him; and, if he does not see that he is to get any thing better under Ferdinand than under Joseph, why should he venture his life in the quarrel? He will, in such a case, naturally be on the side of the strongest, and thus have we seen the great body of the Spaniards from the beginning to the present day.—*Independence!* And, what is independence? What does it mean? Why, as applied to nations it means that honourable state, in which a nation is placed, when it was not at the nod and does not stand in awe of any other nation. But what did the people of Spain know of this. I question much whether it would be in the power of the most able expositor to make them understand the meaning of the word. What is independence to a wretched being, whose dinner is an earthen pipkin of chesnuts and whose bed is a handful of rushes, heath, or stubble? For men to fight for national independence, they must not only know what it means; but must also feel that they possess something that it would be painful to lose. They must have a conviction in their minds, that the conquest of their country would make their lot worse than it is. Without this conviction all the rattling artillery of words is of no use. A wretched rabble may now and then be stirred up by national antipathy or by religious zeal and fury; but, the steady efforts, necessary for the defence of a nation, were never yet produced without a conviction of their tending to better the lot of the people or to prevent it from becoming worse. It was this conviction which rouzed and animated the French people at the out-set of the Anti Jacobin war. Stories were told about giving their armies brandy and playing the Marseillois hymn to them in the heat of battle. But, it was the conviction of which I am speaking, that was the brandy that gained the victories over the enemies of France. Of this brandy the poor Spaniards have not yet had a taste; and that is the true cause of the French being masters of Spain.—How this loan project may end I shall not pretend to foretell; but I will venture one conjecture, and that is, that, if the Spanish Government insist upon the loan, and we refuse it, there will very soon be an end to any thing like war in Spain, and then we shall see the same writers who, a little while ago, recommended a seizure of the Island of Sicily, also recommend the seizure of the Island of Leon; nor should I at all wonder to hear them assert the measure to be absolutely necessary to the *independence* of that Island.

AMERICAN STATES.—I now resume where I left off in my last, when I proposed to offer some observations upon the American Correspondence as relating to the *occupation of the Floridas*, and to the *Orders in Council*.—This latter subject has, however, been so fully discussed, that, really, there remains nothing to be said upon it, especially after the publication of the correspondence between our Secretary of State for foreign affairs, Lord Wellesley, and the American Minister, Mr. Pinckney, which I shall endeavour to get into this Number and to which I beseech the attention of the reader.—There are but *two* letters for him to read; but these two are quite enough. I have read a great many diplomatic letters in my time: *but, such* a letter as Mr. Pinckney's I certainly never read. It is a model for men who have to conduct disputes of this sort. It is a masterpiece of reasoning, and the style and manner are equal to the argumentative powers displayed. Mr. Pinckney seems to have laid aside the lawyer for this once, and to have resolved to write like a statesman and a patriot. I never read so *good* a letter; but, I must confess, that, as I read it, the justice of the case was m[illegible] than *once* lost in feeling for my country. The co[illegible]st is, in all respects, so great, that no comparis[illegible]n be made; though it is but justice to Lord Well[illegible] to say, that his adversary had all the advantages be[illegible]ing to a good cause. The answer of the Republican [illegible] in many instances, sharp and satirical; but he no where loses sight of dignity, and these qualities united are very rarely to be met in any writing whatever.—The question relating to the *Floridas* is new; and it is as neat and snug a dispute, take it altogether, as we ever got into, the dispute about Nootka Sound or about the opening of the Scheldt not excepted.—The case is this: The reader knows, that the Floridas are two provinces in North America, which are (or, rather, were) colonies of Spain; that they lie on the south of Georgia, the southermost State of the Union, that they from the southermost end of that chain of coast, which, 1,400 miles in length, extends from the bay of Funday to the gulph of Mexico, and that, with these in their possession, the United States would be masters of the whole of that chain of coast. Let the reader, who forgets where the Floridas are (and, God knows, that the events of the last 18 years are enough to drive it out of his recollection) imagine himself possessed of a piece of land lying by the side of a common (his house in the middle), thirteen acres in his own hands, and one acre, at the end, in the hands of another person, and he wanting only that one acre to make his parcel complete, and to guard him against depredations, the common right being partly attached to that one acre: and then he will have, in that acre, a tolerably correct idea of the Floridas in their bearing upon the American States.—Now, then, the Floridas, or, rather, Florida, is divided into two, the one called West and the other East Florida, the former extending back to Louisiana towards the West, the latter bounded by the Atlantic Ocean to the East, both bounded to the North by Georgia and to the South by the Gulph of Mexico.—The United States have taken possession of both.—I have said before, that they were colonies of Spain. Therefore, Mr. Foster, our Minister now in America, had scarcely taken time to eat his first dish of ham and fried eggs, when he began to complain of these invasions. He had an uphill battle to fight about the Orders in Council, and this complaint about the Floridas appears to have been looked upon as a sort of set-off or make-weight in the negociation. In short, he makes a regular and formal complaint, in the name of the Prince Regent (in behalf of His Majesty), of the occupation of the Floridas by the American States. He says, that there exists between England and Spain the most strict and friendly alliance; that Spain is contending for her liberties and independence against a most unjust and wicked invasion; that the Prince Regent cannot view with indifference any attempt to deprive her of her territories; and that it is indicative of ungenerous and greedy ambition to make such an attempt at such a time.—Jonathan coolly answers, that, in the first place, he does not acknowledge the right of England to interfere at all in any of his concerns with Spain; he passes over in silence all that is said about the wickedness of the French in invading Spain; he says, that though he [illegible] *other nations* guilty of ungenerous and greedy [illegible] he disclaims all such motives; and, that, th[illegible] England has no sort of right to call upon him f[illegible] explanation of his conduct towards a th[illegible] will, to shew how sincerely he is [illegible] harmony, voluntarily give [illegible] with [illegible]ard to the Floridas. [illegible] brief, he gives it [illegible] says, that, as to one [illegible] of Florida, it is his o[illegible] having bought it of France, to whom it had be[illegible]ed by Spain, and that, therefore, he takes p[illegible]n of that in [illegible] right. That, as to the other [illegible] has taken session of it as a security for [illegible] due by Sp[illegible] the people of the United State[illegible] to this [illegible] it is alleged, by Mr. Mon[illegible] at Spai[illegible] years ago committed great sp[illegible] commerce of America; that the [illegible] made [illegible]tion for payment for these; that a [illegible]on of [illegible] Spanish part of Florida had been propos[illegible] as a compensation to America; but that the negociation was put an end to by these troubles in Spain which led to the struggle now going on in that country. Therefore, say the Americans, we hold this territory as a security for the payment of the debt due to us from Spain. This is very fair ground, supposing all the facts to be true; for, one nation has certainly as good a right to seize the land of another as that of [illegible] its ships and merchandize. The [illegible] Floridas, as far as they belong to [illegible] case, an act of retaliation full[illegible] reason as well as by the usage [illegible], it is the less to be blamed as [illegible] for, it appears from Mr. Monroe's statement [illegible] the American States were endeavouring, fo[illegible] time, to obtain by negociation that which th[illegible] at any moment, able to secure by force.—Bu[illegible]estion presents itself in a point of view much [illegible]ting than this, when Mr. Monroe comes to [illegible]ird powers, and the necessity there was of *prev*[illegible] *third power from taking possession of the ter*[illegible] *question*.—The contest in Spain was from the [illegible] very interesting one to the American States: for, [illegible]ded in the placing of Buonaparte upon the th[illegible] in the subjugation of Spain by France, and [illegible]exation of it to the French Empire; then Fl[illegible] became a colony of France, and placed a most fo[illegible] power on one of the flanks of the American St[illegible] which they could not look forward to without a[illegible] If France is foiled in her attempts upon Spain, [illegible] evident, that considering the situation of Ferdinan[illegible] and other circumstances, Spain would be wholly [illegible]dent upon England, and the probabilities were [illegible] the latter would obtain from her some colonial cession [illegible] payment of loans or of services, and that at any [illegible] the Spanish Government would in all its acts, be subserviant to England. Besides, if Napoleon d[illegible] gain the complete sovereignty of Spain, it was not to be doubted, that England, having the command [illegible] sea, would prevent him from obtaining posses[illegible] the colonies of Spain; and, it was naturally to [illegible] pected, that, under colour of preserving Florid[illegible] rightful sovereign, England would have taken [illegible] sion of it, if Napoleon became wholly master [illegible] Spain.—Thus, end in what way it would, the st[illegible] in Old Spain threatened the American States [illegible] dangerous neighbour, and which neighbour, [illegible] fore, they were, it seems, resolved not to have. [illegible] would have disliked us for neighbours more th[illegible] French; but they resolved to have neither. Fro[illegible] Old, feeble, crazy government of Spain they h[illegible] thing to dread; but they had much to dread [illegible] France and more to dread from us. Therefore, [illegible] resolved to be before hand, knowing, that, [illegible] nations as well as amongst individuals, po[illegible] nine points out of ten in any dispute.—But [illegible] it may be [illegible] how far the American [illegible] would have been justified in taking possession [illegible] Floridas merely upon viewing the situation [illegible] Spain. What is that situation? Why, the Old [illegible] of Spain, the only sovereign of Spain that the [illegible] can States have ever acknowledged, has, in on[illegible] of the matter, been succeeded by his son, in [illegible] name the Regency of Spain is acting. This Old [illegible] denies that his son has any lawful authority a[illegible] reign of Spain. And, both of them have ab[illegible] their rights in favour of Buonaparte, who has [illegible] sons of both in his possession. Now, under the [illegible] cumstances, how are the Americans to be suppo[illegible] pay any regard to any of the acts of the Reg[illegible] Cortes of Spain, who have controul over scarce[illegible] part of Spain, where, indeed, there is a Buon[illegible] reigning in virtue of the abdication of the Old [illegible] How are the Americans to know who will fin[illegible] sovereign of Spain? It appears to me, that, [illegible] bly to every principle of public law, they are [illegible] liberty to choose whether they will acknowled[illegible] sovereign in Spain, except the Old King, as lon[illegible] shall live. They have a right, of course, to [illegible] any other power as power usurped, or assu[illegible] conquest; and, be it observed, that the right [illegible] quest, though perfect, as far as actual force [illegible] cannot give any right to territory *not actually* [illegible] *ed*. Buonaparte, if he conquer Spain, will [illegible] right to Spain, as we have to Martinico, and Java [illegible] the conquest of Spain will give him no [illegible] Florida. To have an equal right to that he mu[illegible] actually gain possession of it by conque[illegible]— [illegible] fore, if Buonaparte were even to tender the Ame[illegible] payment of the debt due to them from Spain [illegible] would have solid grounds for objecting to delive[illegible] rida up to him. They would have equally solid g[illegible] for refusing to deliver it up to us or to the new g[illegible] ment [illegible] Spain; and, in short, unless the old k[illegible] his lineal descendant, be re-established upon the [illegible] of Spain, and actually governing that country, [illegible] mericans have always good ground whereon to [illegible] any demand of a relinquishment of the territ[illegible] question.—The American government have [illegible] touching upon [illegible] us to understand, that they will suffer *no third p*[illegible] set a foot in Florida. And, really, it does seem [illegible] derful, that our Ministers should not have foreseen [illegible] that they should have imagined, that the Am[illegible] would be induced by their remonstrances to giv[illegible] important an object, a thing in which their pea[illegible] safety are so deeply involved. What do the Am[illegible] know about our alliance with Spain? What [illegible] know about the Spanish Regency and Cortes [illegible] say that these are the rightful rulers of Spain an[illegible] the Spanish colonies are under their controul [illegible] the Americans have never said so; they have ne[illegible] knowledged Ferdinand; they may have no faith [illegible] political transubstantiation which makes Fer[illegible] present at Cadiz and in France at the same time [illegible] may be a more narrow belief than ours; and, [illegible] they saw Ferdinand at Cadiz, they see Joseph at [illegible] with more of the people of Spain on his side than [illegible] would be on the side of his rival. If, indeed, the [illegible] of Spain had assumed the government of their co[illegible] if they had made war against Napoleon in *the*[illegible] *name*; then the Americans might have been [illegible] puzzled for grounds whereon to take and keep [illegible] sion of the Floridas, unless the people of Flori[illegible] chosen to unite themselves to the States; but, as [illegible] now stand, the grounds of justification are so c[illegible] not to admit of disputation, except for disputatio[illegible]

WM. COBBE[illegible]

State Prison, Newgate, Friday,
3d January, 1812.

CONCERT.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF

THE HON. LADY HOOD,
LADY STRANGE,
AND
LADY MACNAGHTEN.

MR. SCHRUMPFF respectfully inform[illegible] Public, that his CONCERT will be on [illegible] day, the 6th July, to begin at half past [illegible] o'clock.

TICKETS, price Three Pagodas each, [illegible] had at the PANTHEON, and at Messrs. [illegible] TON and MEPPEN'S Auction Room, in Black Town.

MADRAS MEDICAL FUN[illegible]

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the [illegible] scribers to the MEDICAL FUND, wi[illegible] holden at 12 o'Clock on Tuesday the 7th [illegible] 1812, at the Medical Board Office.

THOS. SERGEAN[illegible]

Fort St. George, 27th June, 1812.

ADVERTISEME[illegible]

NOTICE is hereby given to all Pers[illegible] ing any claims [illegible] demands up[illegible] Estate of JOSEPH SM[illegible] ESQUIRE, decea[illegible] late a COLONEL in the Service of the NABOBS of the CARNATIC, forthwith to send [illegible] the Office of MR. CARRUTHERS at Fort [illegible] George, Solicitor to the Surviving Executo[illegible] the deceased, the particulars and nature [illegible] their Claims that they may be investigated [illegible] the Effects of the deceased applied in [illegible] Pa[illegible] thereof.

JUNE 27, 18[illegible]

[illegible]ALES BY AUCTION

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

[illegible]y John Branso[illegible]

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
On SATURDAY, the 4th of July,
AT TWELVE O'CLOCK,

[illegible]WENTY Butts and two Casks of Ale, j[illegible] landed from one of the H. C.'s. Ships n[illegible] [illegible] Roads.

[illegible] few Boxes of Muscadel Raisins, Macaro[illegible] [illegible]an Almonds, and Kegs of Pick[illegible]

[illegible] st bidder.

TERMS OF SALE.—READY MONEY.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTIO[illegible]

By John Branso[illegible]

AT HIS AUCTION ROOM,
On SATURDAY, the 4th of July,
SALE TO COMMENCE,
AT HALF PAST TEN O'CLOCK,
AN INVOICE OF

MUSLINS, White and Coloure[illegible] Sleeves, Ribbands of colours, [illegible]andkerchiefs, Ladies Shoes, &c. &c.

The above will be put up in small lo[illegible] [illegible]old positively to the highest bidder, to [illegible] Concern.

ENGLISH HORSE[illegible]

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTI[illegible]
IF NOT PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED
BY PRIVATE SALE,
On the 25th July ne[illegible]

AT MR. ERRA[illegible]

INFIRMARY LI[illegible]

TRUMPATOR, a well known [illegible] strong Horse, 14 hands 3 inches, [illegible] old, remarkably strong and quiet, was [illegible] Trumpator, Dam Anvil, Grandam by [illegible] out of Diana by Shakespear.

A beautiful Bay Maiden Horse, 15 [illegible] six years old, this Grass, has great acti[illegible] got by Totteridge, dam by Pot'8os, o[illegible] Dam of Pegasus. He is perfectly tempe[illegible] quiet, and has great speed and bottom.

A dark Chesnut HORSE 14 hands 3 [illegible] 5 years old, this Grass, was got by [illegible] vaynes, Dam by Woodpecker—Sweet[illegible] of Buzzard's Dum, equal to carry any [illegible] and admirably calculated for a Charger.

EMMA a very high bred MARE, [illegible] great speed and bottom, 5 years old, [illegible] 3 inches high, with a beautiful and p[illegible] Filly 9 months old at her feet, got by [illegible] Arab Horse.

[illegible]ove HORSES an[illegible] [illegible]ee from vice, [illegible]tly quiet [illegible]y tim[illegible]

MADRAS,—PRINTED BY WILLIAM SMITH, OPPOSITE THE WALLAJAH GAT[illegible]